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BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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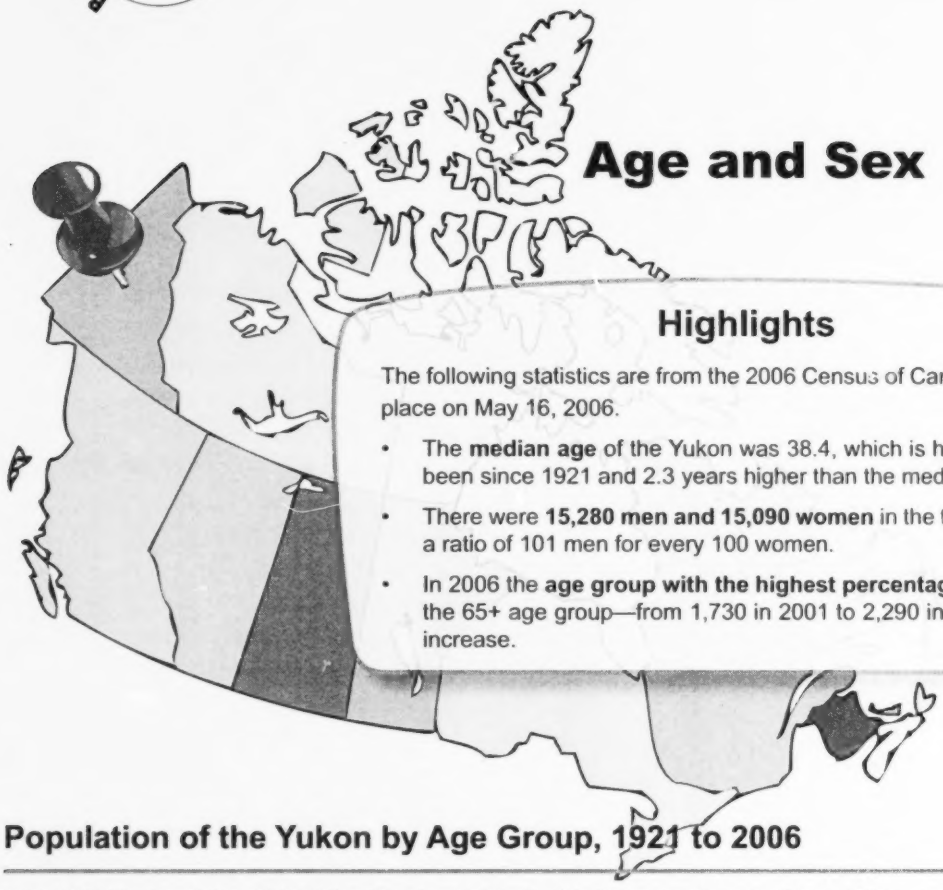
CENSUS 2006



Age and Sex

Census 2006

Highlights

The following statistics are from the 2006 Census of Canada, which took place on May 16, 2006.

- The **median age** of the Yukon was 38.4, which is higher than it has been since 1921 and 2.3 years higher than the median age in 2001.
- There were **15,280 men and 15,090 women** in the territory, creating a ratio of 101 men for every 100 women.
- In 2006 the **age group with the highest percentage increase** was the 65+ age group—from 1,730 in 2001 to 2,290 in 2006—a 32.4% increase.

Population of the Yukon by Age Group, 1921 to 2006

Since 1921 the population of the Yukon has risen fairly steadily. However, the growth has not been even across each age grouping; rather, in recent years the population has grown older. Both the 0 to 14 and the 15 to 44 age groups have declined since 1996, while the 45 to 64 and 65+ age groups have both maintained increases.

	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971
Total Population	4,157	4,230	4,914	9,096	12,190	14,628	14,382	18,390
Age 0 – 14	854	1,020	1,216	2,654	3,977	5,285	5,409	6,365
Age 15 – 44	1,594	1,544	2,243	4,797	6,243	6,948	6,488	9,020
Age 45 – 64	1,462	1,263	900	1,178	1,480	1,920	1,972	2,485
Age 65+	247	403	555	467	490	475	513	520

	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	% chg. '01 to '06
Total Population	21,835	23,150	23,505	27,795	30,765	28,670	30,375	5.9%
Age 0 – 14	6,430	6,090	5,910	6,840	7,385	6,030	5,720	-5.1%
Age 15 – 44	11,805	13,215	13,205	15,170	15,790	13,385	12,900	-3.6%
Age 45 – 64	2,965	3,105	3,530	4,700	6,230	7,525	9,460	25.7%
Age 65+	625	735	860	1,100	1,360	1,730	2,290	32.4%

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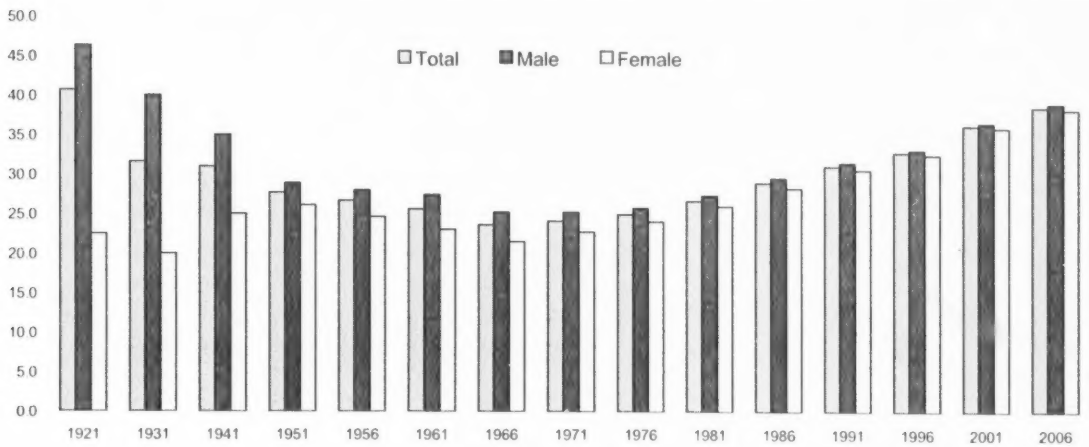
Age and Sex Across Canada

Geographic name	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Age Group 0 to 14	Age Group 15 to 64	Age Group 65 and Over	% Distribution Age Group 0 to 14	% Distribution Age Group 15 to 64	% Distribution Age Group 65 and Over	Median Age
Canada	31,612,895	15,475,970	16,136,925	5,579,835	21,697,805	4,335,255	17.7	68.6	13.7	39.5
Nfld. and Labrador	505,470	245,730	259,740	78,230	356,975	70,265	15.5	70.6	13.9	41.7
Prince Edward Island	135,855	65,595	70,260	23,985	91,685	20,185	17.7	67.5	14.9	40.8
Nova Scotia	913,460	439,835	473,630	146,435	628,815	138,210	16.0	68.8	15.1	41.8
New Brunswick	729,995	355,495	374,500	118,255	504,110	107,635	16.2	69.1	14.7	41.5
Quebec	7,546,135	3,687,695	3,858,435	1,252,510	5,213,335	1,080,285	16.6	69.1	14.3	41.0
Ontario	12,160,280	5,930,700	6,229,580	2,210,800	8,300,300	1,649,180	18.2	68.3	13.6	39.0
Manitoba	1,148,400	563,275	585,125	225,175	761,340	161,890	19.6	66.3	14.1	38.1
Saskatchewan	968,155	475,240	492,915	187,695	631,155	149,305	19.4	65.2	15.4	38.7
Alberta	3,290,350	1,646,800	1,643,550	631,515	2,305,425	353,410	19.2	70.1	10.7	36.0
British Columbia	4,113,485	2,013,985	2,099,495	679,605	2,834,075	599,810	16.5	68.9	14.6	40.8
Yukon Territory	**30,375**	**15,280**	**15,090**	**5,720**	**22,365**	**2,290**	**18.8**	**73.6**	**7.5**	**38.4**
Northwest Territories	41,465	21,225	20,240	9,920	29,570	1,975	23.9	71.3	4.8	31.2
Nunavut	29,475	15,105	14,365	10,000	18,660	810	33.9	63.3	2.7	23.1

- The region formed by the three territories was the country's youngest region in 2006. The territories' relative 'youth' is attributable to the high fertility rate, particularly among the Aboriginal population, and lower life expectancy than in the provinces.
- Yukon is somewhat different from the other territories in that it has proportionally a smaller Aboriginal population and its fertility is closer to the national average.

Median Age by Sex, Yukon 1921–2006



- The median age, which divides the population into two groups of equal size, has risen steadily since 1966, reaching 38.4 years in 2006.
- Consistent with the other territories but differening from the provinces, the median age for men in the Yukon is higher than that for women.

Male/Female Ratio and Median Age: Canada

- In each of the provinces in Canada women outnumber men, except in Alberta, where they are essentially equal. In contrast, men outnumber women in each of the three territores.
- The Male/Female ratio increases as you move west across the country and through the northern territories just as the median age decreases (with the exception of B.C.). The two phenomenon are related—women are strongly represented in elderly populations, and large numbers of workers who migrate for work (i.e. to Alberta or NWT) are young men.

Male/Female Ratio and Median Age: Yukon

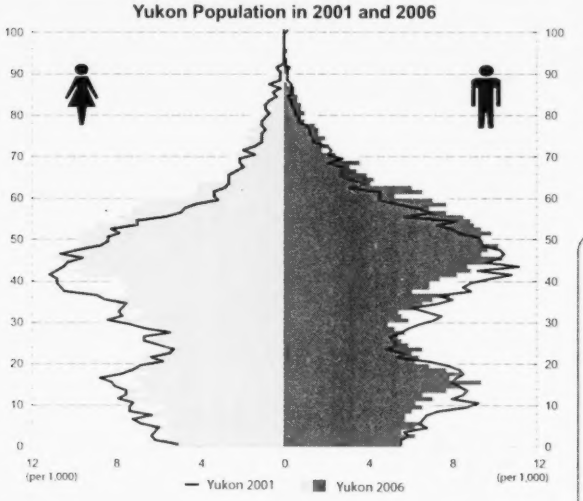
- The median age in Yukon communities ranged from a low of 34 years in Carmacks to a high of 54 years in Tagish.
- In Mayo there were 96 men for every 100 women, the lowest male to female ratio in the Yukon. In contrast, Yukon Unorganized had a ratio of 125 men for every 100 women.

Geographic Name	Male Population	Female Population	Median Age
Whitehorse Area	11,315	11,590	37.6
Yukon Unorganized	715	570	45.2
Dawson	705	620	37.8
Watson Lake	435	410	37.9
Haines Junction	290	300	39.0
Carmacks	225	200	33.9
Faro	180	155	44.8
Carcross	180	155	41.0
Ross River	165	150	35.2
Teslin	160	135	37.5
Pelly Crossing	155	135	35.4
Old Crow	125	125	39.2
Mayo	120	125	40.3
Tagish	120	105	53.5

2006 Census Population Pyramids

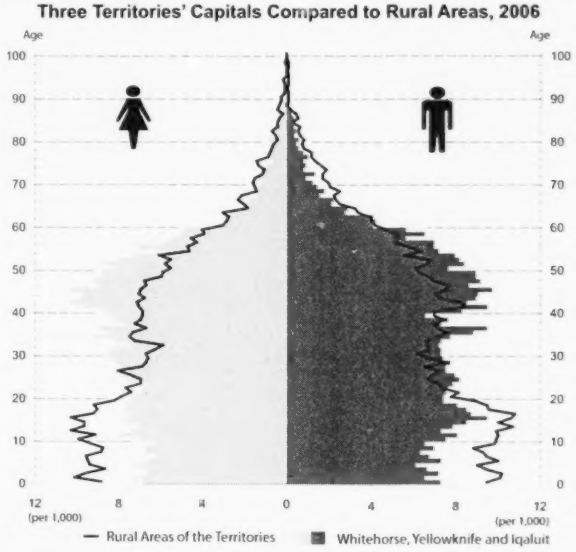
Population pyramids are useful for at-a-glance analysis of a region's population. The following two pyramids show several interesting things:

Yukon Population in 2001 and 2006



- The largest portion of the population is baby boomers (age 41 to 60). The second largest portion is those age 11 to 19.
- The Yukon population distribution has remained consistent between 2001 and 2006; it has simply shifted up by five years.

Three Territories' Capitals Compared to Rural Areas, 2006



- As was the case in other parts of Canada, the age structure in the rural parts of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is different from the age structure found in Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. The age pyramid of rural areas of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut was characteristic of a population with high fertility and lower life expectancy, so that the base of the pyramid was much wider than the top.
- The working-age population was proportionally larger in Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit than in the rural areas of the three territories. This situation, which is typical of most large urban centres in Canada, has to do with the labour market in urban areas, which attracts and retains workers who, mainly in the case of Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit, come from other parts of the territories or other parts of Canada.

Need More Information?

Additional statistics from the 2006 Census will be available in the coming months. The next release, scheduled for September 12, 2007 will cover marital status (including common-law status), families and households, and dwelling and household characteristics.

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July, 2007

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Bureau of Statistics

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